

Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXI.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1841.

No. 1100.

THE GOVERNESS:

"A TALE OF GOOD SOCIETY."

Concluded.

"Husband," said the woman when she had left the room, "don't you think that young lady looked very much like Mrs. R. that I lived with before I was married?"

"Well, I don't know but what she does."

"I have a great mind," said the wife, to ask her her name, when I go in again."

"Excuse me, Miss," said she, entering some time after, "but you look so much like the best friend I ever had, I thought I would ask you if you were any relation to her—Mrs. R. of L."

"I am her daughter."

"Her daughter! which daughter?"

"Josephine."

"Oh! my dear child! Husband, here's Josephine R." The husband entered—Josephine looked amazed.

"Miss R." said he, I will explain matters,—"wife, you are so overjoyed you forget that the young lady don't know you or what you mean."

"My wife," continued the man, "was nurse in your mother's family, when you was a child. We were married from there, and I believe my wife here loved your mother as well as if she had been her own."

"Oh! Miss Josephine," said the woman, "your mother was my best friend—oh! she was an angel, Miss, she indeed was a friend to the poor and needy; none in distress ever went to her in vain. Oh! to see the poor hang over the coffin, and she had melted the heart of a stone," said she, as she took up the corner of her apron and wiped her eyes. Josephine wept—those tears were as a refreshing shower after a hot sultry day."

"I am afraid, Miss Josephine, you were not well used at Mrs. S.'s; excuse me for speaking so plain, but I can't but feel interested for any of your mother's children."

"I mistook the situation in Mrs. S.'s family," said Josephine; "I heard it was a governess that they wanted, and found that they wanted one who would be nurse also."

"Indeed!" said the farmer, "that would be a pretty story, any of Mrs. R.'s family a nurse to their children. All their people give them a bad name; oh, Miss, it takes the poor to find out who the real ladies and gentlemen are. And now Miss, I am proud to have it in my power to show my respect for your parent's memory—even if I can do but little. I will get my son's wagon, and drive you down to town. I have nothing but a common country wagon myself, but he's got what you may call a one horse carriage, a neat little concern enough."

"I feel myself greatly obliged to you, for the kind offer, but I fear it would be giving you trouble?"

"No, no, it will be no trouble to do any thing for your father's children. Besides my son would never forgive me if I did not take you; he was a boy when I was married to this wife—for she's my second; but he was old enough to remember your kind parent. If you can wait until afternoon, I will get the wagon and drive you down."

"Well, Samuel, guess who's at our house," said the farmer, entering his son's door.

"I don't know, Aunt Becca may be?"

"No, a greater stranger than that—you remember Mr. R.'s family, don't you?"

"To be sure I do."

"Well, their youngest daughter, Josephine."

"You don't say so," said the son, "how did she find you out?"

"Oh! by accident; she has been governess at the big house, and was stopping at our house for the stage."

"At Mrs. S.'s," said the son, as if reviving a new idea, "I do believe it is the young lady Tom G. drove there about three weeks ago."

"Yes, she has been there about that time," said the father. "I suppose you'll lend me your wagon to take her to town? I promised it before I saw you."

"To be sure I will." There goes Tom now, I'll call him in and surprise him a little."

"Tom, do you remember that young lady you took to Mrs. S.'s and thought it was her sister?"

"Yes, well, wasn't she her sister?"

"No, she was the governess there, and is the daughter of Mr. R. whom you have often heard me speak of."

"Well, I am real sorry I served a gentleman's daughter such a trick, but she'll not be the loser I warrant you, if my name's Tom G."

The farmer returned home with both the young men; Josephine remembered them as soon as they entered.

"This is my son, Miss R. and this is a distant relation of mine, Thomas G. I believe you have seen them before."

"I have," said Josephine, looking at them with an inclination of head.

"And she knows no great good of me at any rate," said Tom—"but Miss I mean to explain matters, but as how I ain't quite a highway robber."

He then explained why he charged her—thinking it was Mrs. S.'s sister, but left

out that of giving the whole sum he had received to Polly; this part his friend supplied. She was greatly amused at the originality of the man, and from several remarks he made, notwithstanding the idioms frequently introduced, she said, inwardly, "here's a bright jewel if it had been polished."

She spent a most delightful day; the farmer's wife told her many interesting anecdotes respecting her mother's benevolence, facts which she had never heard before, and she seemed within a few hours to have gained a new existence, or rather to be brought back to her original existence. She parted from her kind friend with feelings of regret, and felt and said, "this has been the happiest day I have spent since my father's death."

As the farmer left her at her residence in the city, he handed her the following note:

Respected Miss—I send you your own. I ain't got no book learnin nor school education that's sartin, but for all that I know what's what. My mother was a christian, Mr. and she used to say Tommy, says she, do the rite thing, and then God and your own hart will be your best friends. I hope you will think no more about that foolish trick of mine.

THOMAS G.

The new governess stayed one week. Upon examining the children Mrs. S. found out what she had lost when she parted with Josephine—but thought there's plenty like her, to be sure; this one I have does not fill her place, but money will do any thing. I will go in person to Mrs. E. and get her to recommend me another. She accordingly layed the plan thus—"I'll go and subscribe to a benevolent society, of whom Mrs. E. is director, this will pave the way."

She put on her most pleasing smile, and she was shown into the drawing room of Mrs. E.

"I am a stranger to you, madam, but feeling greatly interested in the cause you represent, I called to contribute my mite and become an annual subscriber;" as she said this, she seated herself in a most polite, easy, graceful manner on the sofa.

"Our society will be greatly indebted to you," said the benevolent old lady, raising her spectacles. "Our funds are very low at present."

"Indeed! if that is the case, I will double the sum I intended subscribing."

"You are very kind," said the directress, while her expressive face showed the effect produced by this apparent benevolence.

She handed her the subscription book, pen and ink, she looked at it, signed her name and sum in the most beautiful handwriting, and thought, "now's my time."

"Knowing, Mrs. E. that you are much interested in the cause of education generally, I take the liberty of asking if you know of any young lady I could get for a governess for my children. You had the goodness to recommend to me, Miss R. Mrs. S. is my name."

"I did, madam, recommend Miss R. It was your brother, I think, called."

"It was."

"I was very sorry Miss R. could not remain."

"Oh! Miss R. was entirely above her station," said Mrs. S. drawing herself up.

"Excuse me, Mrs. S. but Miss R. is very fond of teaching; she surely cannot feel herself above that."

"No, I do not speak of teaching—the children improved very much, for the short time she was with them; but she felt quite above washing and dressing the children; and mending their clothes."

"Allow me, Mrs. S." said the directress, "with sixty years' experience, to give it as my decided opinion, that you will never find a lady of Miss R.'s education and talents willing to fill the place of nurse. You may possibly find a young person, with a common education; who will do all you require, who is able to teach your children at present, for I hear they are young, but then you are not sure that you are laying a solid foundation for future education and usefulness. Depend upon it, madam, it is of more importance to have a talented and pious teacher during their years of infancy than in after age."

"All my subscription money thrown away," thought Mrs. S. as she changed the conversation, to disguise her chagrin.

Before she left she was informed by Mrs. E. that Josephine had accepted a situation as governess in Mr. N.'s family. This intelligence caused extreme mortification; for it had been her study and aim to ingratiate herself in the favor of Mrs. N. ever since her return from Europe. And she, who had a supreme contempt for the opinion of the poor and unfortunate, felt deeply that she might possibly now lose the good opinion of those she did value, the rich, the great, and influential.

She had entered the drawing-room of the venerable directress, thinking that money could do every thing—she left it, knowing that in money could not do some things. With her most haughty look she bade the aged directress good morning; for pride, when wounded, regards with a cold eye, talents, or piety.

Josephine proved Mr. and Mrs. N. to be a real gentleman and lady—and under their roof she was by all, and at all times treated with marked respect and consideration—her hours flew on golden wings. She spent in the family a most delightful year.

In the mean time, Mrs. S. was continually changing her governess with the hope of finding a good nurse. The children's dispositions had been injured by this injudicious treatment, and they were emphatically growing worse every day. Mrs. S. had just dismissed her eighth teacher, and pondering what was to be done in obtaining the ninth—when her husband broke the silence by reading.

"Married, on Thursday morning at Trinity Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop—, Frederick Augustus L. Esq. to Josephine, daughter of the late John Henry R. Esq."

"You jest," said the lady.

"Well, my dear, read it yourself," handing her the paper.

She read the paragraph, and felt even more unhappy than she had done, with the thoughts of "having the entire charge of the children again."

A few weeks after, this, as Mr. S. and lady were taking an afternoon walk, an elegant carriage was seen driving up the road.

"I think some of our friends have been treating themselves to a new establishment," said Mrs. S. to her husband, as the carriage advanced.

"I think they have," said he, raising his hat, and making a low bow to a lady and gentleman within.

"Who are they?" said the wife, not recognising the lady's countenance through the veil.

"Frederick Augustus L. and lady," replied the husband, with emphasis.

"Oh, only them," said she, with apparent contempt.

"Yes, wife, only one of our most able statesmen, who has lately come into possession of great wealth by marriage."

"How ludicrous! wealth indeed!"

"If, my dear, education, talents and moral worth are the true riches, then no man in America ever married a greater heiress."

"Oh, yes, she was always a great favorite of yours," said the wife with great vexation.

"And my dear, she would have been of yours, had you observed her character in its true light. She is a highly gifted woman, and is now placed by Providence in a situation which she is eminently calculated to fill."

The farmer's wife looked surprised to see an elegant carriage stop before her door.

"Don't you remember me?" said Josephine throwing up her veil.

"Oh, my dear Miss R. I am very, very glad to see you," said she, as the footman lowered the steps. "You are welcome to my house again," said she, throwing open the door of a small but neat parlor.

"I see, my good friend," said the husband, "you have made a mistake. You take this young lady for Miss R. but I am most happy to undeceive you, and introduce you to Mrs. L."

The woman looked as if doubting what she heard was true.

"Well, I wish you both a great deal of happiness. Did I not tell you, my dear young lady, there was a blessing in store for all your mother's children?"

"There certainly was a great blessing in store for one of my mother's children," said the husband. "You mistake, my good friend, the blessing was for me, not for her."

"You certainly have a treasure in your dear child; but here comes my old man, how delighted he will be to find his words are so soon come to pass. Miss Josephine will ride in her own coach some day."

After spending some time in conversation with the farmer and his wife—their son Samuel and Thomas G. entered. Having heard a description of Thomas, as well as having perused his note to Josephine, Mr. L. was prepared to see an original; and he was not disappointed—and through the film of ignorance, he could discern a mind.

The footman, as they were about to drive off, presented the farmer's wife with a parcel, and before she had time to ask its contents, he sprang on the carriage, and they were out of sight in a minute. On opening the parcel, she found it contained two dresses, suitable for her wear, with a billet, requesting that they might be accepted from her friend, and also a bank note, which she was requested to hand to poor old Polly.

"Well, my dear Frederick, what do you think of my protégée, Thomas G.?" said Josephine to her husband, as they turned the corner of the lane.

"I think with you, my dear, that he should have the advantage of education. And now I think of it, my uncle is in quest of an under clerk. How would it do to place him there, and let him have the advantage of attending school in the afternoon and evening? You know all their business is over by half past two."

"Oh, it would be admirable," said Josephine, with all the warmth her benevolent heart could dictate.

"And your uncle is so benevolent. I know he would cheerfully enter into the plan."

"Yes, he would," said the nephew.

Augustus Frederick was a man of wealth and also a Christian philanthropist—a character but rarely met with. He did not as some visionaries dream of doing great things, while he neglected the every day charities of life; but acted upon this Christian principle, "What thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might"—and "Despise not the day of small things."

The scheme was promptly put into execution, and by the occasional inspection of Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas made rapid improvements in his studies; and by fidelity and industry, gave ample satisfaction to his employer.

At the end of three years, he returned to his native village, opened a store, and settled there, with the determination to benefit the people in every way his acquired information made him capable. He commenced an evening class, for young men, and as they were not willing to attend without paying for it, he purchased books with the sum accumulated, and formed a library, which was free to all who wished to avail themselves of the privilege. He was also the means of establishing a school for children, &c. &c.; indeed, in a very short time, the whole place assumed quite another aspect. About a year after his return, Mrs. L. received the following letter:

My Dear Madam—I send you with this, a catalogue of our Village Library—I know it will give you pleasure to hear that it is now in successful operation. My evening class still continues (to me) very interesting; my students improve, and I find that imparting is an excellent way of acquiring knowledge. The school for children is flourishing; our Sunday school is also much improved; our little church is nearly finished; and we are making arrangements to engage a minister who will officiate alternately at the three V. I. churches.

I return my grateful acknowledgements to yourself and excellent husband, for the knowledge I have to impart to others. If I have done any good here, you, under Providence, have given me the power. The many conversations with you, while in New York, on the subject of usefulness, were treasured up, and these words of yours, spoken nearly four years ago, first inspired me with a determination of living to benefit mankind—"One man may accomplish a great deal by doing all the good in his power."

Please present my respectful regard to Mr. L.

I remain, dear Madam, with grateful affection, your humble, obdt. servt.,

THOMAS G.

Years rolled on, Josephine became the mother of five lovely children—she had thus far superintended their education alone, but as her domestic duties increased, and her station in society became a more responsible one, for her husband now held an important office in government, she thought it advisable to engage a governess.

"We must not do this rashly, but prayerfully," said Josephine, in a conversation with her husband on the subject.

"We know the first impressions are the most lasting; our children are still young, and it is not only necessary to secure an educated and talented lady, but one of moral worth and piety; that the foundation of their usefulness here, and happiness hereafter, may be laid."

"My fervent prayer shall be," said the husband embracing his wife, "that their Heavenly Father may bless them with just such a governess as my own Josephine has been."

C. M. P.

THE APOLOGY.

I'll tell you what took place on board of one ship I served in. There was a young mid-shipman on board who was mighty free with his tongue; he didn't care what he said to any body, from the captain downward. He'd have his joke, come what would, and he'd set every body a laughing; punish him as much as you please, it was all the same. One day, when we were off Halifax harbor, the master, who was a good tempered fellow enough but not over bright, was angry with this young chap for something he had not done, and called him a "confounded young bear." Upon which the youngster runs to the Jacob ladder of the main rigging, climbs up, and as soon as he had gained the main ratlines, he comes out, "well, if I'm a bear, you ain't fit to carry guts to a bear." "What air?" cried the master. "Mutiny, by heaven!" "Up to the mast head, sir, directly."

"Don't you see that I was going of my own accord?" replied the midshipman; for, you see, he knew he would be sent there so he went off the rigging, on purpose. Well, this was rather a serious affair; and so the master reports it to the first Lieutenant, who reports it to the captain, who sends for the youngster on the quarter deck, at the time that the ship's company were at quarters. "Mr. —" (I forget his name,) said the captain, (drawing himself up in full height, and

perhaps an inch or two above it, as they say,) "you have been guilty of disrespect to your superior officer, in telling him that he was not fit to carry guts to a bear; (the captain could hardly help laughing;) "now, sir," continued he, "recovering himself, "I give you your choice, either you will make an apology to Mr. Owen, on this quarter deck, or you must quit my ship immediately." "Sir," replied the midshipman, "I don't think it quite fair that the master should first punish me himself, and then complain to you afterwards. He has taken the law into his own hands already, by most-heating me for eight hours, and now he makes a complaint to you; but I am always ready to do as you wish; and, to please you, I will make an apology." "There is some truth in your observation," replied the captain, "and I have pointed the same out to the master; but still this is a breach of discipline which cannot be passed over, and requires a public retraction before the whole ship's company. I, therefore, insist upon your retracting what you have said." "Certainly, sir," replied the youngster. "Mr. Owen," continued he, turning to the master, "I said that you were not fit to carry guts to a bear; I was in the wrong, and I retract with pleasure, for I am perfectly satisfied that you are fit to carry them." "Sir!" cried the captain. "O. Captain G—!" interrupted the master, who did not take the joke; "I'm perfectly satisfied. The young gentleman sees his error and has retracted; I ask no more." "If you are satisfied, sir," replied the captain, biting his lips, "of course I have nothing more to say. Youngster, you may go to your duty, and recollect that you never again use such expressions to your superior officer; and," said he, in a low tone, "I may add, never venture in my presence to make such an apology as that again."

AN EXCITING PICTURE.

Mr. Vickers, a reformed drunkard, of Baltimore, in the course of a recent speech, related the incident which we subjoin. We wish it could be read by every hard drinker in the country, for it appears to us to convey an admonition which even the most insensible must feel.

You cannot think, said Mr. Vickers, how soon a man's circumstances become changed when once he has signed the pledge. I will tell you of a man whom I knew in Baltimore. He was not worth a cent a day, and his family was supported by his hard working wife. He had heard of the Washington Society, and he had determined to join. But how should he get his quarter of a dollar, which was required for the initiation fee? He went to his wife, and told her he wanted a quarter of a dollar. "What for?" "No matter," said he. "I want it and must have it; she gave it to him, knowing it would be of no use to withhold it, and supposing he meant to buy rum with it. He went to the Washington Society on a Monday night and joined. The next day he went to work at his trade, which was a good one, and he could make money fast. He came home sober every night, and on Saturday received his wages, and bought a barrel of flour, a ham, some groceries, and so on; and got them on a dray and sent them home. The drayman drove up to the door, and told his wife that the barrel of flour and groceries were for her. She told the drayman there was some mistake about it,—it did not belong there; for she had never had a barrel since they had been married—always had to buy their flour by the sixpence worth, or shilling's worth; he flour certainly could not be for her. While they were talking the husband came up, and said she, "Husband, here's a man says this barrel of flour and these groceries are for us." "So they are, and I have bought them all with the twenty five cents you gave me last Monday night. I joined the Washington Temperance Society with that twenty five cents; we shall have flour by the barrel after this instead of by the sixpence worth, or the eleven penny bit's worth."

What, said Mr. Vickers, do you think were the feelings of that wife and mother. She had before had to sit up all night, sometimes, sewing to earn enough to maintain herself and children. What had she pledged done for her? It had given her a husband; it had given her children a father. The pledge had saved him. We watch over one another, and we know how to pity the poor drunkard. Ah yes! and save him too.

Phil. Sat. Chron.

The following "Private letter from a young English Officer in China to his brother in England," is humorous enough to have been written by Thomas Hood.

Dear Tom:—Every thing is going on gloriously—the British arms are triumphant, and we now only require the Emperor of China's consent to our taking possession of his territory, which, I am sorry to say, there is at present no likelihood of obtaining. However, there is little doubt, if we be not all swept off by ague and cholera, that we shall be able to maintain our present position a few months longer. Our situation here would be very comfortable if we had any thing to eat but bad beef and worse biscuit;

these, however, are but trifling inconveniences, and, though we have no fresh meat, we have plenty of fish in the river. One of our men caught a fine one the other day, which was brought and cooked by the officers' mess, by which means we were all nearly destroyed. The fish unfortunately happened to be of a poisonous nature, in consequence of which a general order was issued the next day, forbidding the troops to catch or eat any more fish. The country around the factory is beautiful; but we deem it prudent to keep within the walls, as the Chinese are very expert at picking up the stragglers, whom they usually strangle. Beyond this we cannot complain of our situation; fowls are extremely abundant, but I have not seen any, the inhabitants having carried them up the country along with their cattle and provisions of every description. The water here is so brackish that it is almost impossible to drink it; there are, however, some wells of delicious water in the neighborhood, which would be a real treasure to us if the Chinese had not poisoned them. The weather is extremely hot, and the advantages of the river for bathing would be very great, if it were not so full of sharks. I have much more to relate of our present cheering prospects and enviable condition, but a ship is on the point of sailing for England, so must conclude in haste.

Ever, dear Tom, yours, &c.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

When Dick Ains first crossed into New York State from the Canada side he took lodgings at an inn in Canandaigua. A waiting maid sat at the table with them, and Dick spoke of her as the servant to the no small scandal of his host, who told him that house servants were called house-very well—next morning the whole house was alarmed by a loud shouting from Dick of "Help! help! water! water! help!" An instant every person in the inn equipt to the task, rushed into Dick's room with a pail of water. "I'm much obliged to ye, to be sure," said Dick, "but here is more than I want—to have water!" "Shave with!" quoth his host, "you called 'help!' and 'water!' and we thought the house was on fire." "Ye told me to call the servant 'house-very well'!" "Give it up," said the landlord, as he led off the line of buckets.

HARD FIGHT.—On Thursday last, as a farmer was returning home from town, after disposing of his load of marketing, he had passed the bridge this side of Florissant, and entered the woods on the opposite, when he heard something cry like a child, and stopped his team to see what it could be. It was about nine o'clock in the evening, and the moon was shining very bright. After stopping a few minutes, and hearing nothing, he again started, when the same noise and crying was repeated, apparently nearer than before, and he again stopped, and got out of the wagon. He had no sooner got out than a large panther sprang at him from the limb of a tree, near the road, but missed him. Being possessed of great presence of mind, he caught the panther by the tail, and, having but a wagon whip in his hand, his only chance was to prevent the "varmint" from turning on him. We must give his own account as near as we can, and you will perceive from his lingo that he was a Dutchman. "Vell," he said, "when I gets him by de tail he dries to jump dis way, and den I pulls him dis way, and gives him a little dump mit my wagon whip; den he dries to jump dodder way, den I pulls him dodder way, and gives ome more little dump mit my whip; den he jumps right up, and I pulls him right down, and every time I gives him a little dump; den I kick him behind a little bit, and he gets very mad." "Why didn't you let him go? he was so frightened he would have run off into the woods." "O, de devil—no, no! If I have let go his tail it would be bad business." "Well, what did you do with him?" "Vell, I say 'go along' to mine horses, and I drives him home, and my son Jac dakes up de axe and knocks him on de head." The distance he drove the "varmint" was over three miles. During the fight he belabored the animal so unmercifully with his cart whip that he became conquered, and only attempted once to turn upon the wagoner in the whole distance.

St. Louis Pennant.

Consumption of Liquors.—It is said that the inhabitants of London consume annually 65,000 pipes of wine, and 2,000,000 barrels of porter and ale, besides large quantities of spirituous liquors. The inhabitants of Paris consume annually about 16,000,000 gallons of wine, 600,000 gallons of brandy, and 250,000 barrels of beer.

ANTIQUITY.—The Charleston Courier notices a rare literary curiosity in that city. It is a Hebrew Prayer Book, thirteen hundred and fifty-seven years old. The Courier says it is an immense volume, written in Hebrew character, on parchment of the finest quality, altogether with a pen, and with an accuracy and beauty that makes it a master piece of penmanship.

From the Register.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

We promised in our last, that we would publish in to-day's Register the substance of Mr. Badger's Speech at the late Dinner given to him, if, on examining our notes, we found we could do any thing like justice to the effort. We have accordingly written them out, and though they present, of course, only a meagre sketch of what was said on the occasion, we yet think we may venture to publish them, after promising, that we alone are answerable for any inaccuracies of style, or awkwardness of expression, that may be detected. We think, however, no true Whig can read even our sketch, without feeling the blood course more rapidly through his veins, or without having his convictions strengthened and his hopes animated and encouraged. What then must have been the enthusiasm excited by hearing the Speech itself, clothed in the gifted orator's own rich language, and adorned with all the graces of his fine elocution?

Mr. BADGER commenced by remarking, that he should, indeed, be wanting in sensibility, not to be touched by the testimonial of undeserved approbation this day offered him, and by the complimentary sentiment which had just been so kindly received. He was fully aware that there were considerations other than personal, connected with this mark of respect; and it was by his old friends and by those best able to estimate his motives, that he should say something as to the dissolution of the late Cabinet, the present posture of our affairs, and the course proper to be adopted by the Whig party of North Carolina.

It was well known to his friends, that he had never sought office, that he had no fondness for it, and that he took it from considerations no ways connected with his own personal interest and advancement. He believed himself at liberty to consult only his own wishes and his own interest, he would have remained in his native state, and been content to attract that degree of respect and esteem to which he might be thought entitled. Having been influenced by public considerations to take office, he felt deeply gratified on laying it down, to find his conduct approved, and his motives justly regarded, by those who had the best opportunity to know him.

The events of the past year, continued Mr. B. must have excited the astonishment of every observant man. It seemed to him only as yesterday, when this grove was filled with thousands of determined Whigs, collected from every part of the state—brought together by no base or mercenary motives, but by the solemn conviction, that the fate of the whole country was involved in the issue of a great political struggle. They were fired by the same spirit of liberty, that impelled our Revolutionary forefathers, and like them, felt, that the success of their efforts was necessary to the welfare and happiness of their posterity. They did succeed. Day after day, the cheering tidings came in, that state upon state had declared for the Whig cause. At length, the voice of the whole American People was collected, and HARRISON, the Patriot, Sage, Statesman, Soldier, and best of all, Christian, was called to direct the nation. To his voice, said Mr. B. I yielded, and became a member of his Cabinet. And when sir, I saw and knew that noble old man, and those whom he had called about him—when I heard him in the midst of thousands of his countrymen take that solemn oath which bound him to redeem the pledge then given of faithful devotion to his country, I felt a deep assurance that misrule was at an end—that the one-man power was repudiated from our system, and the nation secure of a true representative government.

But a fearful change has come over the land. There is a voice heard as of mourning, and a feeling of distrust seems to pervade every part of the country. Why is this? Are Whig principles less valuable now, than they were twelve months ago? Are Loco Foco doctrines less fraught with destructive, anti-social and anti-religious qualities, than they then were? Are the Whigs more ready now, than then, to embrace them? None will answer these questions in the affirmative. No, though there are many good, wise and excellent men in the ranks of our opponents, the tendency of their party principles are still disorganizing and destructive, and the Whigs as much as ever reject and dread them. And yet, look at the present aspect of things. Of seven states of the Union, in which elections have recently taken place, and where, last Fall, the Whig majority was told by thousands, five exhibit Loco Foco triumphs. Why is this, if the Whig strength be not diminished? In my opinion, this result is to be attributed to the same causes which led to the disruption of the late Cabinet. And what are they? The Whigs have raised up a man to the Executive chair, who though elected as a Whig, professing to be a Whig, and believed to be a Whig, nevertheless, either does not justly understand, or truly value, and consistently pursue the great constitutional principles of that party! It was neither his purpose or wish, continued Mr. B. to speak in terms of severity of Mr. Tyler; but the President of the United States, though the Chief Magistrate, is but a public servant, and, as such, his conduct is a fit subject for examination and remark. His conduct towards Congress and his constitutional advisers was the main cause of the dissolution of the Cabinet; and the same cause has led to our recent defeat. There is no abandonment of Whig principles anywhere, but uncertainty and distrust have

produced, for the time, inaction among the Whigs.

Attempts have been made, I know, sir, continued Mr. B. to discredit the statement in Mr. Ewing's letter, of what passed in the Cabinet meeting of the 19th of August; but I say here, in the presence of this enlightened and respectable company, on the responsibility of my own reputation for truth, of which none are better able to judge than those I address, that that statement is true—in its leading and essential facts, absolutely true—in all its details, substantially true.

The Cabinet would not have been dissolved, simply because the President vetoed the Bank bills. His scruples, if sincere, however unreasonable, and even absurd, would have been entitled to tenderness, if not respect; and no member of his Cabinet would have visited with the harshness of censure the errors of a man who sought after truth with a willingness to fail, and a desire to embrace it, merely because, through feelings of understanding, or early prejudice, he was disabled to perceive it. It was the want of sincerity and ingenuitiveness—of directness and candor—it was the disregard of courtesy and respect—it was the manifestation of a vacillating and unsteady mind—it was the want of that manliness which assumes and avows its own errors, and scorns by concealment or evasion to visit them on others, that compelled the President's confidential advisers to abandon their position. Consider the circumstances of the case for a moment, and judge if this be not so. One bill having been defeated, he, himself, proposed another, and induced the members of his cabinet to urge its passage. The bill was passed and sent to the President. Did he sign it? Sir, after his cabinet had induced their friends in Congress to accept it as the olive branch of peace, he not only did not sign it, but he sent it back with scorn, as a measure that every one must have known he could not sanction. How then, sir, was his Cabinet situated? The bill that they had been induced to recommend was so repudiated, as plainly but indirectly, to exhibit the Cabinet as false to truth, false to Congress, and false to the country. What would be thought of that master who, having commissioned his servant to make a purchase, should, after the execution of his order, deny the contract, and put him upon proof of his authority? Every man must perceive that a total loss of confidence having taken place, there was an end, at once, to all hope of rendering service to the country. Of the future conduct of the President, we could only judge by the past; and from that, what could we infer, but a disregard of all that was justly due to us as his confidential advisers. His conduct, then, standing as it did to me, totally without any explanation of its apparent deviation from manifest propriety, and without any sufficient pledge for the future, left in my judgment no alternative but immediate resignation, unless I had been a miserable sycophant, willing to retain office, under whatever circumstances of degradation, for the sake of its emoluments and power. And in this opinion, there is not a member of the Whig party, or of any other party probably in North Carolina, who would not concur.

Over the past, continued Mr. B. we have no power, but from it we may gain lessons to guide the future. What course does it become the Whig party to pursue, or rather what steps shall be taken by the Whig party of North Carolina, under the present circumstances? We see our nominal Chief opposed to a leading Whig measure, demanded for the relief of a suffering country, even when that measure had been framed upon his own suggestions. We see him rejoicing over Whig defeats, and the organ of his Administration boasting of every Loco Foco triumph. Yes, sir, our leader, who should have led the way in every conflict, holds intercourse with the enemy, and yet retains the name of Whig. It was in this position he was seen, when the recent Elections took place in which we suffered loss. Sir, how could we have expected to succeed under such circumstances? If an army, drawn up in battle array, discovers its General, not ready to lead them to the conflict, or cheer them on to victory, but occupying some neutral position in friendly converse with the enemy, how shall they answer with courage and confidence the trumpet which sounds the onset? Yet their numbers are not diminished—their strength is not enfeebled—their courage has not cooled—and if guided by a leader of undoubted fidelity, their arms would be crowned with glorious success. This, in my opinion, is a just view of the condition of the Whig party. It is as strong, this day, as on the 4th of March last. In the elections which have taken place recently, it is apparent that the Whigs have, in numerical strength, lost nothing, for our adversaries have gained nothing. Our voters have not gone over to the enemy, but, uncertain and dispirited by the conduct of their Chief, they have remained at home. Give them again a Chief, on whom they can rely, and the rallying word shall find them at their posts, as numerous and as faithful as ever. Our course, then, seems to be sufficiently plain. The Whig party of the State should organize, and concert their measures. To this end, it seems to me a Convention of Whig Delegates should be convened from every quarter of the State. Let us stir up the people, and invoke the aid of their patriotism, that the State may be fully represented. Let us consult together, like brethren, in behalf of our country, and leave no just means untaken to preserve the union and integrity of the Whig party. Especially, let us select another and a better leader—one who knows that the only consistency suitable to a finite creature, like man, is a consistent pursuit of truth;

and, that to live for thirty years without changing an opinion, is to live thirty years without improvement, and who, therefore, will not make it the great business of his life to think, or appear to think to-day, as he thought yesterday—nor look upon it as a reproach, that he has become wiser by experience. Let us have a man who, while he has intelligence to know his own opinions, and firmness to pursue them, will yet understand that the only value of any opinion is its agreement with truth, and will, therefore, at once abandon any and every opinion when satisfied that it is false and injurious. Let us have a man, whose mind is deeply impressed with the importance to his country, of the great principles of the Whig party, and whose fidelity to them is guaranteed, not by pledges given upon obtaining a nomination, but by the faithful devotion of his life to his country's service. Above all, let us have a man with a sound American head, and a sound American heart—whose patriotism, instead of dwindling into the narrowness of a political sectary, enlarges itself to embrace, and love, and foster every interest of our whole country. Let us have such a leader, inscribe his name upon the glorious Whig banner, and give it to the breeze, and rely upon it, gentlemen, a noble triumph awaits us.

With such a leader, we defeated the phalanx of Loco Focoism headed by Van Buren, and wielding without scruple, for party purposes, the whole Executive power and patronage of the Nation. Shall it admit of doubt, that we can defeat the same party, under the guidance of Mr. Tyler?

But, sir, said Mr. B. in conclusion, however it may be in other states under such circumstances, the Old North State will again give evidence of her devotion to the Whig principles for which she was distinguished in 1775 and 1776. Then, again, will North Carolina—Sir, I speak not of Carolina, nor of South Carolina, but of North Carolina—then, again, will North Carolina, the fearless, the faithful, the honorable, but moderate State, show herself true to Whig principles, whoever may desert them!

From the National Intelligencer.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

We have had the pleasure of attending several interesting meetings within the last two weeks, in this city, where excellent addresses were delivered in favor of the Temperance cause. At one of these meetings it was gratifying to observe the zeal and good feeling which were evinced by the juvenile part of the community. It is to be hoped that the young will be encouraged to persevere in their laudable attempts to bring within the pale and influence of their association as many young men, apprentices, and minors, as have had an opportunity of witnessing the blessed effects of the Temperance cause in our community, or of noticing the happy and wonderful changes which have been wrought in particular individuals, by means of the Total Abstinence and Temperance Societies. It is to be hoped that the clergy, and those who are accustomed to public speaking, will strive to keep the ball in motion by their powerful appeals to the sober senses and sensibilities of the community. It is to be hoped that many thousands more unhappy victims of intemperance may be saved from the yawning gulf of perdition by the emissaries of Total Abstinence.

It has fallen to our lot, within the last week, to notice some remarkable instances of the blessed effects of the Total Abstinence system upon individuals who were known in this community, not more than a year ago, as wretched outcasts in society, habitual drunkards, and miserable inmates of our city prisons.

To one of these instances we cannot help alluding and calling the attention of those persons more especially (if such there be in our community) who will doubt the efficacy and reforming qualities of the Total Abstinence system. What we are about to relate came within our official notice; and we honestly confess that it has made a very deep impression upon our minds in favor of the Temperance cause.

One morning in the early part of last week, a police magistrate in one of the largest and most populous wards of this city was visited at his private dwelling by a police constable and another person, who said they had called for the purpose of procuring the release of a man who had been committed as a vagrant and disorderly person a few nights previously. The person accompanying the officer remarked to the magistrate that the poor fellow in confinement had seen his error and acknowledged it, and was now fully resolved to leave off drinking intoxicating liquors, which had brought him into his present difficulty, and which, in time past, had caused him so much sorrow, misery, and shame. On the magistrate intimating to the person thus pleading for the prisoner that security would be required for his good behavior, and that some costs had already accrued, the kind-hearted fellow declared that, although he was a poor man himself, he was able and would willingly become the security and pay all the costs, for he had full confidence in the prisoner's assurances of amendment, inasmuch as he had promised to take the pledge of Total Abstinence, and was anxious to join the society of those who had abjured the use of all intoxicating drinks. "Do you think," said the magistrate, "the prisoner will abide by his pledge after he has taken it?" "I do, sir," said the man emphatically; "and I am determined to release him and stand by him until he becomes a totally changed man. I feel confident that he will not deceive me; and, if he does, why, then I shall have the satisfaction of knowing and feeling that I have done my best to reclaim from beastly intemperance one who is a good work

man and a good fellow whenever he is sober and in his right senses." Struck with silent admiration at the speaker's disinterested friendship, Christian philanthropy, and noble sentiments, the magistrate paused for a few moments, and then said he would accompany the generous man to the prison, and there make out the prisoner's release.

On their way, the person accompanying the magistrate, looking him earnestly in the face, exclaimed, "I perceive, sir, you do not know me; indeed, I do not wonder at it, for I am certainly an altered man since you committed, and properly committed, me to the workhouse as a drunkard and street brawler." Her the speaker mentioned his name, and the magistrate then, and not till then, recognized before him a man well dressed from head to foot, clean, healthy looking, and altogether, in appearance, "a new creature" and "an altered man." "Sir," continued the speaker, "all this blessed change is owing to my having taken and kept the pledge of Total Abstinence. You know, sir, when you committed me to the workhouse, I had neither money, nor friends to go my security. I was then in rags and misery. Now, since I have left off drinking, I have good clothes, money enough, and plenty of friends withal to provide me with work and all that is necessary to make me respectable and comfortable." Here the poor fellow's feelings were evidently touched, he added, in a subdued tone, "How can I, who owe so much to the cause of Total Abstinence, refuse to help a brother in distress, when I see a fair chance of making him as comfortable and happy as myself?" Here, indeed, were FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY, all united in the person and grateful heart of one who, to use his own emphatic and feeling language, had become totally changed by his "having taken and kept the pledge of Total Abstinence." What an excellent example! What strong encouragement is hereby afforded to all the remaining inebriates in our community to "go and do likewise."

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING held last Tuesday evening at Wesley Chapel in this city was, as we understand, of a highly interesting character, it being composed of friends of the Temperance cause of various denominations, who cordially united on common Christian ground to promote the great objects of the Association. The meeting was most eloquently and effectively addressed by the Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, who met and answered the most plausible objections which have been urged against Temperance Associations. The address of the reverend gentleman is spoken of in the highest terms by those who had the pleasure of hearing it. Besides the reverend speaker, there were present the following clergymen: Rev. Messrs. Tuston, Robb and Davis, D. Howard, President of the Society, and Mr. Zevely, the Secretary, and official ly at this interesting meeting.

From the Danville Reporter.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S PLAN OF A FISCAL AGENT.

The Washington correspondent of the Salem Gazette, gives the following as the plan which the President will present to Congress at its approaching session, for the collection and disbursement of the revenue and the regulation of the domestic exchanges of the country:

"By compact between the states, a Bank of fifty millions is to be created, with branches in each of the states entering into the compact. This fifty million is to be hired by the states, and the payment of it by the states to be guaranteed by the United States—the proceeds of the public lands to be pledged by the states, and guaranteed by the U. States, as security for the payment of the principal and interest of the capital stock."

"The direction of the Bank to consist of a Board of Control of 24 members to be chosen by the members of Congress ex officio—one half the members of the Board of Control to be chosen by the members of Congress north of Mason and Dixon's line—the other half by those south of that line."

"Thus the interests of the two great geographical and social divisions of the country will have a check upon each other."

"The Board of Control to appoint the Directors of each state branch; and to have the full and entire control of the institution and all its affairs and details—to have the power of removal of officers of the bank and branches, on cause shown."

"It shall be the duty of this institution to provide and maintain for equal exchange throughout the country. I shall have the privileges of discount, deposit, and issuing bills, &c."

"The Board of Control, Directors of Branches, and all officers, to be salaried; and to be debited with all accommodations at the bank of any kind or shape. The salaries of state directors to be paid by their states. The members of the board of control, themselves to be subject to removal, by the body which created them, upon good reasons."

"The above are the features of the proposed measure, so far as I learn them. The President's objections to a Corporation to operate 'per se' will thus be avoided, and the great objects of a National Bank be obtained under guarantees for a good management, strong as human skill can contrive."

We have the best authority for saying that the above notable scheme is the product of the brain of that able "practical financier" Beverly Tucker, esq., Professor of Law in the College of William and Mary. The plan was conceived by the aforesaid Professor some months ago, and whispered in the ears of Secretary (then

Judge) Upshur and of Mr. Henry A. Wise, by them approved and either suggestion forwarded to President Tyler. His excellency fell desperately in love with it at first sight, and forthwith returned his thanks to the Professor for his wonderful discovery, which he at once saw was to relieve him from all his difficulty on this vexed subject, and requested that the Professor would without delay, prepare a bill embodying the provisions indicated, which said bill is to be submitted to Congress at the commencement of the next session, provided the President is left "per se" and is not led to change his views and his purposes by the Abolitionists or Locofoes who flatter that they may deceive him.

From the Danville Reporter.

Who constitute the Banks; and who are the sufferers by the Bank Robberies?

We frequently hear of the immense amount which has recently been swindled from the community by various Banks which have been robbed by their financing Presidents, their accomplished and very competent Cashiers, their correct and gentlemanly tellers, and their faithful Clerks and other inferior agents. The enemies of the Bank point us to a list of Bank Robbers, as long as our arm and with evident satisfaction exclaim, "see what your favorite Banks are doing for the public!"

They tell us of the Schuylkill Bank, robbed by its Cashier of \$1,300,000; Manhattan Bank, robbed by Newcomb, 50,000; Virginia Bank, by the Teller, 50,000; Georgia Bank, robbed by Barker, 80,000; Frederick Bank, Md., robbery perpetrated by Bill Wiley, 186,000; Norwich Railroad, by the President, 10,000; Bank of Louisiana, by the Teller, 60,000; Bank of Orleans, do do 80,000; Canal Bank of N. Orleans, by Teller 100,000; Bank of Michigan, by the Officers, 100,000; Illinois Bank, by the Teller, 100,000; Merchants Bank of Baltimore by the Clerk, 10,000; Tennessee Bank, Nashville, by the Clerk, 7,000; Franklin Bank, by the President, 100,000; State Bank, Arkansas, by the Teller, 64,000; Twenty-three New York Red Dog Banks, by Officers, 1,500,000; Penny Vanis Bank, by officer Smith, 100,000; Western Bank, by the Cashier, 15,000; Camden Bank, N. J., by the Teller, 13,000; Farmer's Bank, Troy, by Jones, 10,000; Western Bank, Georgia, by an Officer, 73,000; Bank of Cape Fear, by Cashier, 12,000; Bank of Western Ohio, by Officers, 100,000; Planters Bank of Georgia, by officers 105,000; Bank of Steubenville, Ohio, by Officers, 123,000; Franklin Bank, Baltimore, by Steinberger, 80,000; Newburyport Bank, by Wyethoff, 30,000; Millington Bank, Md. by Sherwood, 50,000; Gallopole Bank, Ohio, by the Teller, 30,000; Ten other Ohio Banks, by Officers, 1,000,000; Six Maine Banks, 800,000; Leekamer Bank N. Y. by Clerk, 72,000; Commercial Bank New York, by the C. B. officers, say half the capital, 250,000; And last, though not least, of the Farmers Bank of Vt. at Danville, robbed by its Teller of 93,000.

Making altogether \$7,357,000.

They point us to this long list of thieving Bank Officers and these millions which have been recently plundered from the Stockholders (who alone are the Banks and who are the real losers and sufferers) and exclaim, "see how the Banks are swindling the community!"

It would be well for all such persons to draw the proper distinction between the guilty and the innocent—between the "sinning" and those who are sinned against. It seems to us that every reflecting and candid man must admit that the Banks and not the community are the sufferers, and that the Bank Officers and not the Stockholders, are the swindlers. Away then with this unjust denunciation of the Banks. Let these Bank haters and Bank revilers transfer their wrath from the innocent to the guilty, and their sympathy from the real culprits to the unfortunate and defrauded sufferers.

The Stockholders of the Banks, are the Banks, and as they are losers by every Bank robbery, we do not see how they can be justly charged with defrauding the public. The thieving officers are the guilty rascals who task their ingenuity to invent schemes by which they can most successfully betray their trust; and the Banks, the victims of their villainy, are made to bear all the odium as well as all the loss!

Thus the guilty escape, with their characters whitewashed in a Court of Justice, if indeed they are ever brought to the bar of trial; and their innocent and suffering victims are made to bear a double punishment!!! Verily, this is justice, with a vengeance.

As well may any high-minded honorable gentleman in the community be condemned and punished for the robbery of his servants, who steal from his own coffers, and the sympathy and countenance of honest men be invoked in behalf of the felons, as that the Banks shall be denounced for the faithlessness of the officers who rob them of millions, while the perpetrators of the villainy are excused and befriended by individuals of honorable standing in society.

We are opposed, alike, to blackballing the innocent and to whitewashing the guilty. If the virtuous become the subjects of misfortune, they have our sympathy and our aid; but when the vicious and unprincipled disgrace themselves by their villainy and crime, they shall receive our scorn and contempt. It seems to us that any other principle of action does away with the distinction between a virtuous and vice, and holds out a temptation and a premium to faithlessness and rascality.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our attention has been called by an esteemed friend to the subjoined article, which appeared in the Baltimore Patriot, on Thursday evening, the doctrine contained in which, he is of opinion, would, if carried out in practice, promote the best

interests of our country. We comply with his request by transferring it to our columns. The subject is one which is to occupy much and serious attention at the next session of Congress, and it cannot too soon occupy the attention of the People and their Representatives in Congress.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished member of Congress to his friend in Baltimore, dated

November 8, 1841.

"We shall have stirring times this winter in Congress, and no one can now tell what aspect political affairs will assume before another spring puts forth her flowers. By the blessing of God, I mean to stand by my country and her true interests, in any emergency, with manly fortitude, let those turn aside to do reverence to individual chieftains who please. The tariff question is one which will cause great trouble, but for my life I cannot see the wisdom, patriotism, or constitutional injunction or inhibition which requires the people of the United States to admit the productions of all the world, free of protective restrictions of any sort, into her markets, whilst all the world burdens us with excessive protective and discriminating duties all her productions, crude or manufactured. The true interest of America is to have free trade, but that is not free trade which burdens with duties, excessive and inordinate, all we have to sell abroad, and receives into our markets foreign productions free, or nearly so. This is vassalage, not freedom; and, as I love freedom, I mean to resist it. If England and France expect to have the privilege of selling their woollens and cottons, silks, &c. in this country at the moderate duty of twenty per cent. or less, they must allow us to sell in their markets our flour, our tobacco, &c. at the same or similar rate, or the first principles of nature must require us to exclude their productions, or so tax them as to raise up, by the protection, producers of those articles among ourselves, with whom we can exchange upon equal terms one kind of product for another."

"If our Tariff is not arranged upon such a principle as this, all attempts at a restoration of the currency will be worse than idle. Whilst we purchase from abroad more than we can pay for, because they will not take in payment what we have to sell—and that, too, what their people want vastly more than we do their manufactures—we shall, of course, be in debt; our actual money will go as fast as we can collect it; and our paper, no matter by whom issued, State or Federal Government, or individual, will depreciate. Give us a wise system of commercial regulations—give us justice and fair play in our dealings with foreign nations, and we shall very soon have an abundant currency, and all the conveniences of a sound convertible paper can be applied to the community in any one of a dozen different ways."

FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, Nov. 7, 1841.

The steamer William Gaston, Capt. Henry, arrived here this morning from Fort Pierce, (Indian River.) By her we learn that on Tuesday, the 25th of October, whilst the Gaston was standing off that bar, the Pilot attempted to go out to her, and was capsize, owing to the surf running very high. (as there had been a gale blowing for several days) and Mr. U. Ashlock, a boy and two men belonging to the boat, and seven U. S. soldiers were drowned.

Immediately after the boat capsize, the captain of the Gaston had one of his yawl boats manned by four men, and despatched to their assistance, but unfortunately, their boat met the same fate, and two out of the four men were also drowned.

From Fort Dallas, we learn that a scout had been out from that post 23 days, and had not returned at the last advice. It is supposed that they had gone in to some other post.

A scout left Fort Pierce on the 3d inst. for an examination of the country.

The post at New Smyrna has been abandoned, and the troops have all returned to Fort Pierce.

The prospect of the war being brought to a close this winter by the energetic commander of the forces, Col. Worth, is very flattering, notwithstanding the sly abuses heaped upon him by a certain individual in this quarter. Col. Worth has done much for Florida, by his untiring exertions, and much will yet be accomplished by him. Savannah Repub.

CIVIL WAR IN TEXAS.

From the Natchitoches Herald, October 23.

For some time past the parties in eastern Texas, known as the Regulators and Moderators, having been indulging in seditious broils and feuds, committing retaliatory acts of outrage upon the lives and property of the citizens, rendering the peace and security of the community precarious in the extreme. The violent measures of each party have at length, we are informed, provoked the government of Texas to active measures for the suppression, and the Colonel Commandant of the militia of San Augustine county has received orders to draught two hundred men to quell the traitorous factions. There will no doubt be some blood shed in the event of an encounter. The militia may be joined by the Regulators, but it is believed that the Moderators will be routed out. The object which primarily brought the Regulators together was the honorable wish to rid the community of the more inveterate of a large band of loafers, rowdies, and gamblers, who were residing in their midst, and sadly injuring the interests of the community by their ungoverned and lawless conduct. The Moderators have risen into distinction by appo-

completing all the acts of the Regulators. In their ranks are the hands of desperadoes. Both parties are large in numbers, and comprise a great portion of the inhabitants. They have regular chosen captains and commanders, their discipline is as based on an arbitrary and military code. Whenever a band of either party meet together, a battle ensues, and the slain are carried off in triumph to their headquarters. So has the battle been hitherto waged, and so it would continue, only increasing in the number of combatants, were no stop put to it by government. It is but the other day that a professional gentleman, by the name of Dr. Bader, while riding near Shelbyville, was attacked by one of the parties, and his horse shot from under him and himself wounded. As to the amount of citizens they have taken from their pursuits in life, and made prisoners, it is impossible to ascertain. There has been, however, a rumor in town that the Moderators had lately made a capture of thirteen. We hope that sufficient and ample provision will be made by the Texas government for their entire extermination, and in the mean time we have to wish every success to the patriotic citizens of San Augustine county.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers contain some items of Mexican intelligence, received by a late arrival from Matamoros. We extract the following from the Bee of the 8th inst.

"After a prolonged struggle, Santa Anna has succeeded in overturning the government. Bustamante, it is said, is imprisoned, and at the mercy of the conqueror, around whom have rallied the troops and other commanders. This result, from the information we have received, appears incontestable. Whatever opinion we may have formed of Santa Anna, his tact and ability are beyond dispute. Of this, his popularity is perhaps the best evidence. We anticipated the event almost as soon as we heard of his having raised the standard of revolt, and of his efforts to sow the seeds of popular discontent among the masses.

"We have not learnt the details respecting this revolution, but it is probable the capital of Mexico has suffered greatly, as the intestine war commenced within its precincts, and has been there decided, after a contest of several weeks.

"What will be Santa Anna's future course? Will he re-establish, in all its purity and simplicity, the Constitution of 1824? Will he convoke a Convention, to form a new constitution, or will he seek to create a military despotism? If the hero of San Jacinto be powerful enough, he will undoubtedly prefer the latter alternative. But he is too skillfully open to contend with public opinion. In the interim, rumor declares that the new government is about to despatch expeditions for the purpose of subduing the provinces which have had the audacity to declare themselves independent—such as Texas, Campeche, and Tabasco. This circumstance would lead to the belief that it is Santa Anna's intention to organize a strong government; in other words, a military rule. Santa Anna should, however, remember that if the laurels of victory sometimes conceal the chains of servitude, his must be a powerful and practised hand that attempts to gather them.

An epidemic, very fatal in its effects, prevailed at Matamoros. W. H. Rutherford, esq. British vice consul, had fallen a victim to its virulence.

In the New York papers of Saturday we also find some news from Mexico, brought by the ship Charles Carroll, from Tampico, the captain of which states that Tampico, and the whole of the north of Mexico, had declared for the change of the present government, and that President Bustamante was unfit to govern. Santa Anna was named commander-in-chief, and the belief was that he would be declared supreme Dictator, as Congress was to be dissolved, and he to name a new one, who should declare who was to govern. The mass of citizens did not meddle with the revolution, but the whole was an affair of the army, who govern entirely. By an express from the city of Mexico, it was learnt that all business had ceased at that city.

FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet California arrived at Boston on Thursday last in fourteen days from Liverpool. The following are the most interesting items of intelligence:

The news taken out by the Acadia of the sequel of Melrod and the release of Trozan gave general satisfaction, and caused an immediate rise in the funds. An enormous fraud in Exchequer Bills produced great excitement in the moneyed world, which is likely to continue for some time. The great fire at London Tower is a national calamity which has spread a gloom over the whole country. The distress all over England continues, and trade is not improved. The insurrection in Spain is at an end, but in Belgium a similar plot was in progress, which fortunately was discovered before it had done any harm.

A Great Fire at the Tower of London—A fire broke out at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday night, 30th ult., in the Round Tower. The alarm was immediately given, but the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes burst forth from the windows with fearful violence. Numerous police officers, troops, and firemen, with their engines, immediately assembled; the flames, however, notwithstanding the exertions of all present, continued to spread, and soon reached the roof of the Armoury, nearest adjoining the Round Tower. Every effort that human power could devise was resorted to in order to save this magnificent and

stupendous structure; the flames, however, proceeded with a fury which baffled every almost superhuman; and the building, with nearly all its contents, was almost entirely destroyed. The loss of arms, besides an innumerable quantity of trophies, relics, &c. At midnight the conflagration had reached to the Clock Tower, which fell with a most tremendous crash. Feats were entertained for the Jewel Tower, which was broken open; and the valuable diamonds, crowns, sceptres, &c., were removed. At five o'clock on Sunday morning the fire abated its fury. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at one million pounds sterling. It is supposed that this disastrous fire was the result of accident alone, and caused by the over-heating of some flues adjoining the Armoury office. One fireman lost his life.

SPAIN.—The latest advices from Madrid state that the insurrection is at an end. O'Donnell and his brother rebels were allowed to enter France; and they are to be placed in various towns, all of them near the frontier. Espartero left Madrid for the North on the 10th ult., attended by his staff, and accompanied by the Ministers of the War and the Interior. He addressed the National Guard before he left, recommending them to watch over the peace of the capital, and to secure the safety of the royal orphanage. Montes de Oca had been shot. Christina repeats that she had no hand in the insurrection, though both Christina and Louis Philippe are accused of countenancing it. O'Donnell had arrived in Paris.

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland, in his capacity of Grand Duke of Luxembourg, has refused to sanction the treaty of commerce, in virtue of which the Duchy was to have been admitted into the German Customs Union. His Majesty had officially apprised the French Charge d'Affaires at the Hague of his decision, against which the King of Prussia had protested.

From the N. O. Bulletin of November 13

Dreadful Conflagration!—Two squares burnt, and about thirty houses destroyed.

We stop the press, says the Vicksburg Whig, to announce the most destructive fire that has ever occurred in this city. It was discovered about twelve o'clock last night in the kitchen of N. Droz, Esq. on Main Street, from whence the flames spread with frightful rapidity, destroying in their course two entire squares, one on each side of Main from Cherry to Locust Streets. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and the noble exertions of our gallant firemen were of but little avail, until all was done that strong arms and stout hearts could do to stay the progress of the destroying element.

At this late hour, weary and worn down as we are, we cannot pretend to state the amount of the loss, but it must be immense. We are also unable to give the names of all the sufferers. The principal losses, however, must be M. H. Hunt & Co., furniture dealers, and the Messrs. Vogt of the Union Hotel.

Horrid Accident.—The Morris Jerseyman gives the following dreadful incident of drunkenness: On Sunday morning the 24th ult., Mr. George Vandayne, of Pequannock township, in this county, aged about 30 years, was found lying on the fire in his own house, literally roasted to death. On Saturday evening he purchased a quart of whiskey as usual "to keep Sunday," and during the night, whilst intoxicated, flung his wife. On Sunday morning he plied the bottle again, and his wife, fearing another flagellation during his intoxication, took her only child, and went to a neighbor's, a few rods distant, leaving him sitting in a chair by the fire. Sometime after, an unusual smoke was discovered pouring from Vandayne's chimney, when Mrs. V. and some of the neighbors went to the house, and discovered him lying on the fire lifeless, with his breast, bowels and body so burned that it was with difficulty he could be removed.

DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN BY INTOXICATION.—The Lynchburg Republican says: We regret to learn that two sons of Mr. Thomas McKenney, of this place, one about twelve and the other about nine years of age, died, some two or three days since, in consequence of drinking too freely of ardent spirits. The circumstances are detailed to us as follows:

"Two young men from the country, brothers, by the name of Harris, after reaching the 'Dirt bridge' with their cart, on their way home, concluded to return to town to attend to some business which they said they had neglected. The above-named boys, being near at hand, were requested to take care of the cart and contents for a short time—the young men giving them some gingerbread as a compensation, and pointing to a keg of spirits, told them to help themselves if they desired it. A short time afterwards one of the boys was found dead, having taken too large a draught from the keg! This was on Saturday, the 30th October. The other survived until Sunday morning, when he also expired! The young men were examined before several magistrates of this place on Sunday evening, and discharged."

AFFECTING PICTURE.—The little town of Truro, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, contains less than two thousand inhabitants. Judge, then, how general must be the misdependence and gloom under the following circumstances, as stated in a letter from the selectmen of the town:

"The dreadful effects of the late gale in the stores of Cape Cod are in general well known. The loss of property in

this town is without a parallel in its former history; and the loss of human life is truly appalling. Forty-seven of our townsmen have been swallowed up in the mighty deep, or cast lifeless upon our shores—leaving, almost in a single neighborhood, 21 widows and 39 fatherless children, many of whom are left in want of the most common necessities of life, food, clothing, and fuel.

The relatives and neighbors of the bereaved, to whom, in ordinary cases, they could apply for aid, are (with few exceptions,) by the general destruction of their property in the same gale, unable to do more than relieve their immediate and most pressing wants. The sorrowing widow, still cherishing, perhaps, a faint hope that by some disastrous interposition her husband may have been taken from the sinking wreck and carried to some distant port, feels her heart sinking into utter despondency when she thinks of the approaching winter, and sees her little children shivering around the fireless hearth and asking for bread which she cannot give them."



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 25.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

Those of our patrons in arrears, who intend paying in Wood, are respectfully reminded that the season is now setting in when this article is very much needed. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the Whigs of Orange met at the Masonic Hall in this place, on Tuesday last. Dr. James S. Smith was called to the chair; and Dr. Edmund Strudwick and Giles Mebane, esq. were appointed secretaries.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic address, and concluded with an efficient appeal to the Whigs of Orange.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Henry K. Nash, Giles Mebane, Harrison Parker and Thomas Oldham, esqrs. and Col. Joseph Holt.

After retiring for a short time, Henry K. Nash, esq., in behalf of the committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the principles of the Whig party, upon which the late lamented President, Gen. HARRISON, was brought into power.

Resolved, That we regard the death of the late President as a great and grievous national calamity—astounding and overwhelming as its first announcement was, subsequent events and developments have enforced a deeper and more overwhelming sense of the extent and force of that great national calamity.

Resolved, That our deep and abiding disapprobation and reprobation of the principles and policy of the Administration lately ejected from power, are undiminished; and that recent events have served but to confirm our repugnance and disgust towards them, upon broad and patriotic grounds.

Resolved, That the great body of the Whig party in the late extra session of Congress, have proudly and justly vindicated their claims to the respect and confidence of those who placed them in power.

Resolved, That, with our hands upon our mouths, and our mouths in the dust—with the deepest and most galling sense of humiliation, we are forced to confess that the great and glorious party which signalized by its unparalleled efforts the year 1840, and marked it as an era in the history of our country, has been grievously disappointed by our present Chief Magistrate—and whatever may be the motive, we cannot and ought not to recognize him as a Whig President, or give to him or his cabinet our confidence in advance.

Resolved, That in the recent elections—the subject of so much exultation with our opponents—we see nothing to discourage our efforts, or to impair our confidence in the ultimate triumph of Whig principles: We see only, that many of our friends have been stunned and appalled at the unexpected and disastrous developments of the last few months, that have done so much to sacrifice the great interests of the country, and to degrade our national character.

Resolved, That, under the providence of God, we will rally as one man, at the next elections in this state, and that we will use all honorable efforts to bring to the polls our whole force.

Resolved, That, taught by experience, we will in the future, avoid all nominations made upon the ground of "availability;" That as our principles are undisputed and open as day, so we will have none to represent them, but such as we in our hearts believe are firm, faithful, able, and willing to accede to, and vindicate them, and the whole of them.

Resolved, That we do not perceive the necessity of any National Convention to

designate an individual to be run on the Whig ticket for next President of the United States; that in this community, so in almost every portion of the Union, as far as we are informed, the People—the real Whig People, (whatever may be the views or wishes of mere politicians,) approach as near unanimity in favor of one individual as has happened in our history, save only in the case of the illustrious Father of his Country.

Resolved, That in view of this state of the fact, we think we may, without disrespect to our brethren elsewhere, hoist the flag of that illustrious citizen and nail it to the mast.

Resolved, That the history of that illustrious citizen (whatever may have been his mistakes) affords the fullest and safest guarantee that he will be an able, faithful, and patriotic magistrate—repudiating and condemning the mere behests of party, when they tend to thwart the great interests of his glorious and beloved country.

Resolved, therefore, That we do now, and hereby, nominate HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, as a candidate for the next Presidency; and we pray God, that his life, health, and extraordinary powers may be spared to adorn and benefit his country.

Resolved, That we recommend our brethren and friends throughout this county, to send delegates from each Captain's district, to meet at Hillsborough on Friday of next May Court, to determine upon a Whig ticket to be run for the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we heartily and cordially approve the administration of our able and patriotic Governor, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, and that we nominate him for re-election to the Chief Magistracy of this state.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is expedient to have a general Convention of the State at some convenient period, say in April, or at such other time as our friends elsewhere may determine upon, to organize our forces for the ensuing summer election—perhaps more important than any that has occurred in ten years past.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretaries; and that the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder be requested to publish them.

The resolutions having been read, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum addressed the meeting, and sustained the principles set forth in them with his accustomed force and eloquence. The Hon. William A. Graham followed with a few impressive remarks; after which the question was taken on the resolutions separately, and they were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned. JAMES S. SMITH, Chairman. ED. STRUDWICK, GILES MEDANE, Secretaries.

In the proceedings of the Washington Temperance Society, we omitted the name of Mr. Lemuel Lynch, who was elected Treasurer. We now supply this omission, as it is of some importance to the members to know to whom they are to pay their quota for defraying the expenses of the Society.

ANOTHER FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer, that on the morning of the 17th instant, a fire broke out in Walnut street, in the Coach Shop occupied by John H. Atkinson, which, with a great deal of timber and unfinished work, was consumed. The fire next caught the frame-house of the Rev. Dr. Syme, which was laid in ashes. It then communicated to four wooden tenements adjoining the coach shop, belonging to Montgomery Lynch, which were also destroyed, together with several smaller buildings on the same square; when by pulling the adjacent buildings down, the further progress of the fire was arrested.

Messrs. Linn Banks, of Madison, and William Smith, of Rappahannock, Virginia, have resigned their claims to the contested seat in Congress, and both are again before the people. The election is to take place the last Monday in this month.

The Governor of the state of Georgia has issued his proclamation appointing the first Monday in January next for the election of two members of Congress, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Alford and Nibet.

RESIGNATION.—We have, says the Savannah Republican, a report from Milledgeville, that the Hon. William C. Dawson has sent in his resignation to the Governor, as representative to Congress.

We learn from the Charleston Courier, that a most melancholy loss of life occurred from the wreck of the Ship John Taylor, of New York. One hundred and seventy-five steerage passengers, men, women and children, besides a number of cabin passengers, lost their lives. She was bound to Havana and wrecked on the Coral Reef.

MICHIGAN.—A letter of the 7th inst. from Detroit, which we find in the Washington Globe, states that the new Senate will stand—5 Whigs to 13 Opposition men, and the House, 1 Whig to 49 Opposition men. John S. Barry, the Opposition candidate for Governor, has a majority in the State of about 6300.

The Alexandria Gazette states that three hundred tons of heavy cannon are now shipping from the Arsenal at Washington for fortifications at Newport, Rhode Island. Nineteen 25 pounders are also shipped for Fort Mifflin, near Baltimore. The work of arming the fortifications has been vigorously prosecuted by the present Administration.

Extract of a letter from Anson County. "I must say to you that the Whigs in these parts stand firm. I know not of the defection of one, out of 1100 in Anson. Further, I know not one that is seduced with the course of President Tyler. Their complaints are heard only in low murmurs as yet, but if the President does not set upon Whig principles at the approaching session of Congress, you will have a general burst of indignation, such as you have not witnessed; compared with it, all that has been said in Congress, or by members of Congress, will be considered mild and conciliatory."

Hon. Wm. C. Preston thinks seriously of resigning his seat in the United States Senate, because South Carolina dislikes his Whig votes. Thus works the doctrine of instruction; Whigs demur to it, yet obey; while our opponents vehemently insist on it, yet rarely conform to it in practice. N. Y. Tribune.

We have observed the above, circulating in the papers as a rumor for two or three weeks past, but did not notice it, believing, and still hoping, it to be untrue. We trust that Mr. Preston entertains no such thought, but, on the contrary, that he will, by holding his seat in the Senate, give to the country the benefit of his weighty example in discountenancing a theoretical refinement, as mischievous in practice as it is at war with the spirit of the Constitution. For the sake of principle, we should deplore the resignation of Mr. Preston for the reason assigned, and for the sake of the Senate and the country, profoundly regret it, for any reason, however justifiable; for his retirement would deprive the Senate of one of the brightest intellects—we might add, and noblest spirits—that ever shed its light on the deliberations of that illustrious assembly. The rumor, we hope, comes from no friend, but originated with some one "whose wish was father to the thought."

National Intel.

THE OVERTHROW.—The Globe says, in a long editorial article, "With General Jackson came the overthrow of the bank, internal improvement, and a continual reduction of the tariff." Even so. The bank was overthrown, and the public funds were put into the pet banks, with instructions to have it lent out freely, so that the outcry on account of the removal might not be so loud and long. And orders were sent to the several Jackson States (for the Government was to nearly all intents and purposes central and consolidated) to have as many State banks chartered as possible. That was done, and the country was flooded with paper, and money was scarcely worth four per cent. per annum. Here was a glorious flush. The tariff was gradually reduced, so that foreign goods could be imported very low; and the ease of credit arising out of the unnatural flush caused by the overthrow of the bank, induced large importations and brought us indebted to England far beyond the amount of our exports, so that silver and gold were collected and sent away; and this caused a driving in of the bank notes, and that led to a calling in of the bank debts, and that led to trouble, and the trouble has not yet been overcome.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Lynch, Mr. GEORGE A. ELLIS to Miss MARGARET COX, daughter of Mr. Charles COX.

In this county, on the 16th inst., by John Blackwood, esq., Mr. CAMERON CRAIG to Miss HARRIET JACOBS.

In this county, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. George W. Purify, Mr. JOHN KIRKLAND to Miss NANCY PRICHET.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, November 17.

Cotton, 91 a 94
Tobacco—Lugs, 3 00 a 3 75
Leaf, 4 00 a 5 50
Wheat—Red, 1 20 a 0 90
White, 1 25 a 0 00

Fayetteville, November 17.

Flour, 5 00 a 6 25
Salt—(sack,) 1 90 a 2 00
(bushel,) 75 a 60
Cotton, 8 a 84
Beeswax, 27 a 28

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER. Sun rises sets. Moon's phases.

25 Thursday, 7 44 56
26 Friday, 7 44 56
27 Saturday, 7 54 55
28 Sunday, 7 64 54
29 Monday, 7 64 54
30 Tuesday, 7 74 53
1 Wednesday, 7 74 53

Persons wanting any kind of writing done such as Posting Books, Transcribing, Writing Deeds, Deeds in Trust, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c., can be accommodated on very moderate terms, at any time, on application to the subscriber.

GEO. W. BRUCE.

November 15.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SCHOOL, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mr. & Mrs. Harwell. The Spring Session will commence on Thursday the 8th of January. The usual branches of a first rate English Education are taught, with the Latin and French Languages. The school is furnished with a Philosophical Apparatus, Globes, &c.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. For English Studies, \$12-00 Music, 25 00 Drawing and Painting, 12 00 Latin, 10 00 French, 15 00

A class of small girls will be taken at \$15. Board in most respectable families can be had at \$10 per month.

REFERENCES. Hon. F. Nash, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, esq., Hillsborough. Hon. W. P. Mangum, Wm. Cain, esq., Giles Mebane, esq., Orange county. Rev. Dr. Lacy, Raleigh. Richard Washington, esq., Weymouth. Alfred Hatch, John M. Roberts, Robert Primrose, Samuel Simpson, Newbern. Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln county.

November 23. (C) The Raleigh Register and Standard and Milton Chronicle will insert once a week for six weeks.

Fall and Winter NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public and their friends to their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. They were purchased principally in the northern markets for cash, and will therefore be offered on very reasonable terms. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Cloths of various kinds. Cloths for Overcoats. Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints. Bonnets, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Shirts. Saddlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Their Goods are of the latest style. They respectfully request a call, as they think they can give satisfaction.

ELI MURRAY & CO. November 23.

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Strayhorn & Nichols, ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care; and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for cash, will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety. CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment. VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns. SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c. Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto "to let first, as well as to live" we do not think they will be able to do so, if we can suit them in the goods.

November 24.

PRINCE'S Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, NEW YORK.

THE New Catalogue are now ready for distribution, gratis, to those who apply, post paid, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubby and Plants, China Roses, (150 varieties,) Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are priced at much reduced rates. Also 100,000 Trees of the six finest varieties of Mulberry, for the silk culture, at very low prices. A discount of 10 per cent. is made on all orders where cash or a draft on some city is sent with the order, as then all trouble of collection is saved. Orders per mail to Wm. R. Prince, Agent, will receive prompt attention, and be executed in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction, and will be forwarded as directed. New York, Nov. 16. 99—

Stolen

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 11th instant, a Bay HORSE, five years old, tall and long, with a star in his forehead, some white on his nose, left fore and hind feet white, long tail, has a small lump on his back, occasioned by the rubbing of the saddle, fresh shod with new shoes all round; walks and trots freely. A reasonable reward will be given for his delivery to me in Hillsborough; and any information respecting him will be thankfully received. A reasonable reward will also be given for the detection of the thief. I have been able to track the horse six or seven miles on the main road leading to Vanceville, and he may be in the north part of Orange, or in Caswell county, if he has not been carried entirely off.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE. Hillsborough, Nov. 13 1841.

(C) The Milton Chronicle and Greenboro Patriot will insert the above three weeks.

Notice.

Aquilla Herndon's heirs } Petition for sale ex parte. } of real estate.

IN this case it is ordered by the Court, that the LAND whereon the late Aquilla Herndon resided at the time of his death, be sold at the court-house in Hillsborough, by the Clerk and Master in Equity on Saturday the 4th day of December next, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the Master.

JAMES WEBB, c. & M. November 3. 97—5w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

IDOLATRY IN BRITISH ASIA.

From the Montreal Courier.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the East India Company in London, attention was drawn to the present state of idolatry in the British Asiatic possessions, and an attempt made by Mr. Poynder, one of the Directors, to do away with the grant of £20,000, which, it appears, was awarded by the Bengal Government for the support of the Temple of Juggernaut upon the institution of the pilgrim tax in 1805, and which money payment has recently been confirmed by Lord Auckland on the abolition of the pilgrim tax. In the course of the remarks which the subject called forth, Mr. Poynder read the following extract of a letter from the highest ecclesiastical authority in India, which he had received, and which exhibits a melancholy picture of the effects of fanaticism of the deluded multitudes of India.

"I have visited the valley of death."

I have seen the den of darkness. Juggernaut has been trodden by these feet, and seen with these eyes, after 30 or 40 years hearing about it. Oh! Buchanan, how well do I remember your pious indignation when you visited this foul and horrible scene! My soul is moved within me even to trembling. The dread pagoda is situated in the vicinity of this village, called Pooree, of which the narrow streets and wretched abodes are only emblems of the moral ruin and misery it diffuses. A town of 50,000 souls is held together by the direct superstition—no trade but sin—no art but delusion and lies—no bond of union but communion in idolatry. Nothing has yet been done to abolish these idolatries. The three cars of Juggernaut are built anew every year. The clothes and mantles are still furnished for the idol pagantry by British servants. The horrors are unutterable. 150,000 pilgrims attend yearly, of whom about 50,000 perish by hunger, fatigue, or cholera yearly. They come from all parts of India. The larger number are women, who concert their plans for the journey unknown to their husbands and families, and start off at a moment. The abominations consequent may be judged of by this trait. It is a scene of plunder, cruelty, and lust. When the caravans arrive, a perpetual fight takes place among the Pooree inhabitants who shall receive the helpless wretches, who are plundered not only of all they possess or can procure, but of all they can borrow at an immense interest. About five days finish the process; the stripped multitude then proceed on their return. The sick are uniformly left behind to whiten with their bones the accursed plains. Those plains are barren sands thrown up from the beach by the southeast monsoon. The seasons of pestilence are chosen, as it were, to heighten the misery; for instance, June, when the extreme heat is suddenly succeeded by the rains and the cholera among the undefended crowds. The sick still sometimes throw themselves under the wheels of the car; bands of music, troops of dancers, or prostitutes of the vilest order, noisy, intemperate debauchery, with the most filthy and unutterable pollutions in figures, exhibitions, and songs, make up the religious rites of Juggernaut. The pagoda, or circuit of the enclosed temple, is a mass of heavy buildings, of which no one is allowed to penetrate the interior, because the cooking is perpetually going on in the inner circuits, and the passing of a Christian would defile the whole culinary establishment. If we had chosen to pay 2,000 rupees for releasing the sanctuary afterwards, we might have been admitted. Such is Juggernaut! Dr. Buchanan's description is most true. Cruelty, lust, oppression, disease, famine, death follow in the train; as in the worship of the true God and Saviour there follow light, mercy, purity, justice, peace, domestic happiness, truth, pardon, holiness, and eternal life."

The motion to withdraw the grant was not carried, it being the opinion that we were bound by the terms by which we took possession of that part of the country to the accustomed maintenance of the temples. It was, however, acknowledged that an immense advance had been made towards a better state of things, and that an order, which has recently been issued, forbidding the attendance of troops and military bands at the native religious festivals, was calculated still further to effect a total separation between our Government and the idolatrous worship of the Hindoo.

A man may learn that in two minutes, which may be valuable to him all his life.

Notice.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M'VAY, deceased, late of Person county, in the state of North Carolina, hereby notify Janet Nelson, Winifred Howard, Rebecca Davis, Elizabeth Cason, and Sally Cason, who are legatees under said will, and residents in some foreign parts; that they are requested to come forward and receive their legacies, as the said Executors are ready and desirous to close the business of the estate of their said testator.

M'VAY CHANDLER, & Co's.
WM. YARBROUGH, & Co's.

Person county, Oct. 27. 96-

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's farm, three miles south west of Hillsborough, on Sunday the 29th of August, a Sorrel Mare MULE, large and well formed, with a diamond shaped blaze in his face. When last seen, she was near M'Cray's store, on the edge of Caswell. The Mule was brought from Green county, Alabama, last spring, and may probably endeavor to return there. A reward of five dollars will be paid for her apprehension, or for such information as may lead to her recovery.

Address to WM. CAMERON.
Hillsborough, N. C., Oct. 18. 96-

Law School.

THE undersigned propose to open a School for the instruction of Law Students, in the town of Hillsborough, on the first of January next, provided a sufficient number shall apply to justify the effort. They deem it an economy to allude to the advantages to be derived from pursuing such studies in the seclusion of a quiet village, not to those benefits which spring from the association of minds engaged in the same pursuit. In addition to the usual course of elementary instruction, they intend to add, by means of a Moot Court, some knowledge of the practice in the Courts of this state. Examinations will be made monthly, and written or oral instructions given as often as required. Eight students is the least number with which they can commence.

The usual fees for instruction will be required, and that for preparing a student to obtain a County Court license will be demanded whether he remain long enough for that purpose or not.

FREDERICK NASH,
HUGH WADDELL.

Hillsborough, Nov. 3. 97-

The Raleigh Register and Highland Messenger will insert the above once a week, four weeks.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Fall and Winter GOODS.

James Webb, Jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public on very reasonable terms.

Their assortment consists of the latest style of Goods, and has been selected with much care. The following are comprised in the assortment:

Super wool-dyed Black CLOTH.

Do. Green do.

Do. Grey do.

Do. Black CASSIMERES

Fancy English do.

Paris Diamond do.

Valencia, Marino, and plain and figured SATIN VESTINGS.

Blue-black & black Gro de Swiss SILKS.

Wide black Gro Grain do.

Coloured Cheni do.

Coloured Satin De Rhones—a new and superior article for Ladies' dresses.

Bonnets and Ribbons—latest style.

Blankets, Shoes, Hats, Shot Guns, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c. &c.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves; and we flatter ourselves that we can please them both in the articles and the prices.

The stock has been purchased almost entirely for cash, and will be sold low for cash. Owing to the nature of the times, it is necessary that we should make some change in the nature of our business; consequently we shall decline making small accounts, and shall keep none except with our regular customers. By thus making it more of a cash business, we shall be able to furnish our customers with goods at cheaper rates.

All accounts must be settled by the first of January in each year.

September 29. 92-

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Spencer & Strayhorn,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for cash, will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety.

CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.

VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.

SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "to let lie, as well as to live," we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

October 6. 93-

Berkshire Boar.

MY full blooded Berkshire Boar HENRY CLAY, will render service for the use of such of my fellow farmers as may desire to obtain a cross of this fine breed of hogs, at five dollars each. The number will be limited, as he is very young. Henry Clay can be seen at any time by calling at my residence, one mile and a half south of Hillsborough.

HENRY K. WITHERSPOON.

October 11. 94

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber last Spring, a sorrel FILLY, about two years old. There are, I believe, a few white hairs mixed with sorrel in her face. I will give a reasonable satisfaction to any person who will give me such information that I may obtain her. Direct to Bufo's Hill Post Office, Orange county.

JAMES WALKER.

September 22. 92-

Chairs! Chairs!

THE subscribers have on hand a dozen of RUSH BOTTOM MAPLE CHAIRS, which they will sell cheap for cash, or on a short credit. Call and see.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 21. 91-

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 96-

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

GUS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. They will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitars, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82-

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.

Good News for Children.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness, tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length indications of filth and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years—three for eight years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious article; an unfailing remedy for lowness of spirits, nervous or sick headache, inflammation of the throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.

The above medicines are for sale by

A. PARKS, Agent.

September 15. 90-

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles: Common and Fine Blue Cloths, Invisible Green do. Cassimeres and Satinets, Black Silk and Satin Vestings, Marcellines do. French, London and Furniture Prints, Black Silks and Printed Muslin, Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon, Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths, Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin, Ribbons, Edgings and Brown Linen, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware, Paints, Nails and Iron, Lard and Brown Sugar.

SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles, Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins, HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Mole-skin and Palm-leaf Hats.

Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.

500 pounds Cotton Yarn.

Books, Paper, and Paper Prints, Maryland's Scotch Snuff, Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy and Bar Soap.

and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71- 6m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to November Term, 1841.

Thomas Christian & Martha his wife, vs. Henry Marcum and Nica his wife, and others.

Appearing before me, the undersigned, the 15th day of October, 1841, when came the plaintiff, Thomas Christian, and made affidavit in due form of law, that the defendants, Henry Marcum and Nica his wife, and Riley Vickers and Catharine his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; Publication is therefore made according to law, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Attest.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5.00. 95- 6w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected

Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 73-

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Coppers, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cord, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, JR. & CO.

June 16. 77-

BOOTS, SHOES, &c. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps ever before brought to this market, and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.

Do. Do. second do.

Do. Shoes, first quality.

Do. Do. second do.

Do. Do. third do.

Do. Pumps—various qualities.

Do. Gaiter Shoes.

Do. Pump Shoes.

Do. Slippers.

Boys' Shoes—various qualities.

Do. Pumps and Slippers.

Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.

Do. colored do.

Do. Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.

Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.

Do. Leather Shoes and Slippers.

Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slippers—thick and thin soled.

Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.

Do. Morocco and Leather Shoes.

Do. Low Shoes.

Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70-

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MISS VASSER takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish all most any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Dates.

Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.

Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.

Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.

A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.

Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, almost approved article for the hair.

Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.

A handsome assortment of Toys.

A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1841.

Baxter Davis and wife—Petition.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Strain, George Tate and Nancy his wife, James Froeland and Jane his wife, James Strain, William Strain, Jane E. Nelson, William B. Nelson, Catharine Nelson and Mary Nelson, children of Mary Nelson, who intermarried with David Nelson, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

JAMES WEBB, C. & J.

Price adv. \$1.50. 92-

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to the vegetable kingdom, and are composed of the most pure and healthful ingredients, in purifying the system and channels of life, and restoring vigor. In many humors, especially those which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 20. 72-

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,